NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY GEO. C. BARRETT, NO. 52, NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. XII. BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 2, 1834. NO. 51.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the New-England Farmer.

I HAVE taken great pleasure in visiting, occasionally, the Hall of the Horticultural Society, and regret that my grounds are too extensive to admit, with what leisure is permitted me, the indulgence of more frequent contribution to those beautiful displays of Fruits and Flowers that delight the senses, and shed a perfume like "Araby the blest."

I feel, and I trust it is common to all, much obliged by the exertions, labor and spirit of the Society, of which I have the honor to be a too useless member. I, however, find it necessary to state that I had the good fortune to raise from a potato of the "Old fashioned Red," well known to ancient Farmers, one that weighed over 43 ounces. This was lately had from Maine. It would be grateful indeed to find a renewal of this, and of the cranberry, &c. formerly so much esteemed. I thought this "apple of the earth" quite worth notice, more especially as it exceeded the weight of the Long Red, according to the subjoined account, published by the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture.

My "Pomme de Terre," however, was smothered in the perfume of Dahlias, Geraniums, &c. and it is presumed wilted and "died of a rose in aromatic pain," and I am compelled to give this obituary notice that it *once was*, and attained this size.

Yours, &c. A DORCHESTER FARMER.

To the President of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society.

ON THE LONG RED POTATO.

I herewith send samples of some potatoes, denominated the "Long Red." The potatoes, in the opinion of some are very good for the table. I believe them equally valuable for stock, and on account of their prodigious yield, think them well worth the attention of agriculturists generally. Some of the samples, when first taken from the ground last fall, weighed from 2 lbs. to 2 lbs. 9 oz.

With respect, thy friend, ISAAC C. JONES.

By the Editor. We trust our Readers will be pleased with the playful remarks of "A Dorchester Farmer." They furnish a good humored hint on an important subject of production, which is made, by the facts now connected with it, quite interesting to the agriculturist.

For the New England Farmer.

MANURING CORN IN THE HILL.

MR. EDITOR—*Sir*, Noticing the opinion of a writer in the Genesee Farmer, as quoted in the New England Farmer of 4th inst. on the subject of manuring corn in the hill, as being injudicious and unprofitable, and stating his reason for the opinion that the plant derived its nourishment from its fibrous roots, and that the manure would not benefit the plant after its roots had extended beyond the circle where it was deposited, and that it was said they would extend to the height of the stalk above ground, and that if the season was dry they would fire fang, &c.

I cannot acquiesce in the writer's opinion, having studied the practical science of Agriculture many years, I find I am very deficient in that noble and useful science—I beg to know if the writer's opinion applies to the general soils on which we grow corn. I am in favor of manuring in the hill, and feel persuaded if the operations are performed with judgment and skill, it will produce the best corn, both in quantity and quality. I am induced to give my practice in hope of obtaining information and correction if erring.

Early in the spring I trench plough a piece of sod ground, cutting the sod with a sharp coulter and share as thin as possible, which falls into the trench; another plough follows in the same furrow, ploughing deep and covering up the sod with soil (on which the sun has never shed its rays). As soon as the surface has received the frost, it is well harrowed down.

At the time for planting I furrow out the land three and a half feet apart both ways, with a yoke of oxen, furrowing deep to deposit the manure, putting a good shovel or dung fork full to each hill, on which I throw three times the usual quantity of seed (selecting the finest plants at the first hoeing). It is unnecessary to draw mould on the manure before the seed is deposited, but particular attention must be paid that the manure is not doubled on the seed, but covered with some fine mould with the hoe, being very careful to cover up all the dung with the soil, the gentle heat from the manure will cause the corn to spring up quick, a strong plant, and by its gradual decomposition feed the centre of its roots, which will force through the manure into the sod below and send forth its fibres with vigor and cause the plant to grow luxuriantly until it arrives to maturity. On examining the hill at corn harvest, very little of the manure can be found, consequently no fire fang is likely to take place if judiciously managed. Any information on the subject will be kindly received by A SUBSCRIBER.

Billfield Farm, Hyde Park, Dutchess Co.

By the Editor. We believe that the expediency of Trench-ploughing, and manuring Indian corn in the hill depends on circumstances, which have been thus explained by Dr. Deane:

Trench Ploughing. "In old countries, where lands have been ploughed for a thousand years, the rich black soil has been growing deeper and deeper. So that trench ploughing by this time may be very proper in many of their fields; and even necessary to bring up the strength of manures which had subsided to a greater depth than common ploughing reaches.

"But there is only a small proportion of our land in this country, to which trench ploughing is suitable, or which will well pay the cost of it. In most of our soils, even where the hard under stratum or pan lies deep, trench ploughing would throw up so much cold hungry earth, and bury the upper mould so deep as to render the land very barren at first. The places where it would answer best, are hollows, into which much vegetable mould has been washed down from the neighboring heights, which has a black moory soil to a great depth; and such spots as have been used as gardens, and have been often dug with the spade."

Again he observes, "The depth that the plough should go is a matter that ought to be attended to. The depth should be governed in some measure by the staple of the soil. Where the soil is deep, deep ploughing is best. But where the soil is very thin, shoal ploughing is necessary, for if the plough turn up much of the under stratum, and mix it with the soil, it will be rather hurtful, at least for some years after."

The celebrated cultivator Earl Stimson, of Galway, N. Y. in a letter to Judge Buel, published in the current vol. of the N. E. Farmer, p. 317, states as follows:

"The land I now till, at first would not produce on an average more than fifteen or twenty bushels of corn, ten or fifteen bushels of wheat, barley or rye, and from half a ton to one ton of hay per acre. I commenced making, saving and applying my manure in the most economical way on the surface, and *ploughing shallow*; and in ten or twelve years, I found I had brought the land back to its original state of fertility," &c.

With regard to manuring corn in the hill, Dr. Deane's rule was as follows: "If twenty loads of good manure can be afforded for an acre, it should be spread on the land and ploughed in: If no more than half that quantity, it will be best to put it in holes. In the former case, the corn usually comes up better, suffers less by drought and worms; and the land is left in better order after the crop. In the latter case the plants are more assisted in their growth, in proportion to the quantity of manure. If the manure be new dung, burying it under the furrows is by far the better method. None but old dung should be put in the hills."

Such are the opinions of the celebrated agriculturists Dr. Deane and Mr. Stimson. But they are fallible, and we would be glad to publish such views of the subject either in corroboration or contradiction of those opinions as our correspondents may be so obliging as to furnish.

For the New England Farmer.

TRANSPLANTING WHITE PINES.

MR. FESSENDEN—In your last paper is an article from one of your correspondents requesting information as to the best method of transplanting the white pine. As I have suffered much inconvenience from erroneous advice upon this subject I am very happy that I have the opportunity of giving your correspondent the result of my experience, and enabling him, if he will follow my directions, to raise a grove of pines as easily as he can raise a grove of mulberries.

I have planted them in November, March, April and May; but I believe the last of March to be the proper time to remove them successfully. The ground is then moist and the trees may be taken out without breaking the roots or injuring the trunks by wrenching them. The bark of the pine is so tender that if the earth be not first cut round with a spade, the strength necessary to pull it out will slip the bark and so injure it as to prevent its growth, although there may be no external wound or injury.

Those which I have transplanted are from three to eight feet high, and when I have taken them out of the ground, I have taken the earth from the roots with my hands. The holes for receiving them are made large enough to admit all the roots extended in their natural position, it being injuri-

ous to bend or coil them up. When the holes are about half filled, water is poured in so as to make the earth like mortar, and this process effectually covers all the roots and fibres, and leaves no part of them naked. The holes are then filled up, covering the roots about three inches deep, and stones placed near the trunk to prevent the wind from moving the roots from their position in the earth. None of the branches should be cut off.

The trees should be planted so thick as to shade the roots of each other. Natural groves of pines grow most rapidly when they grow very thick, and are more regular in their forms. Where they stand singly or alone, they rarely have a handsome shape, nor do they attain to any considerable height. This may not always be the case, but it is believed to be generally so.

A friend of mine has succeeded very well in removing the earth with the tree. His method is, to cut round with the spade and retain the earth removed with the roots, and the only objection to this mode is, that the earth falls out in the removal, which leaves in setting it into the earth a hollow place directly under the trunk. In almost every instance when I have attempted his plan and the tree has not succeeded, in taking it up, I have found that the under side of the larger roots directly under the trunk had not touched the earth.

After planting the trees I have covered the ground with hay to the depth of four or five inches. Chips would answer the same purpose. This keeps the moisture in the ground, effecting an operation similar to that produced by the falling of the leaves of the pine.

White pines grow best in a good soil; like other forest trees they will grow any where, but they are most thrifty when the soil is rich. It is a remark often made by those engaged in the lumber trade that where land bearing pines is good, the timber will be good. It is believed the banks of the Connecticut, in New Hampshire and Vermont, were covered with a heavy growth of white pine when the settlements commenced in 1764. But if I am wrong in this, you can correct me.

The laurel, which bears one of the most beautiful flowers found in New England, may be planted among pines with great certainty of success. This like the pine, must be so planted as not to have its roots exposed to the sun. I have two large roots which are now covered with blossoms and look very finely. This is the second time they have blossomed since they were transplanted, and they appear as vigorous and thrifty as when in the woods.

Your correspondent asks what kind of forest trees may be planted with the view to the best advantage. This inquiry I cannot answer.

If the information I have given shall be of any service, I shall be very grateful to your correspondent if he will tell me how I can successfully transplant the walnut and white oak. I have made several attempts at transplanting them, and have failed totally. I thought I would take a more certain course, and so planted the nuts, thinking I could raise them from the seed, but the squirrels dig them up nearly as soon as they are put down, and now I am in despair.

Very respectfully, your humble servant,

GERVASE MARKHAM.

Worcester, June 21st, 1834.

The cost of transporting the obelisk of Thebes to Paris will not be far from two millions of francs.

From the Genesee Farmer.

ON THE MANAGEMENT OF NEWLY TRANSPLANTED TREES.

We have observed in regard to transplanting fruit trees, that we have rarely lost one that stood in cultivated ground, where the hoe was introduced several times in the course of the summer; but on the contrary where the trees were set in grassy land, or where the cultivation was neglected, our losses have been considerable. We therefore advise in order to insure the safety of such as have been planted out, either in the last autumn or this spring, to have the ground well hoed round them as often as once a month; and if it be done every fortnight, it will be still better. The labor will not differ very materially from hoeing a hill of corn. It is worthy of notice however, that the oftener it is done, the easier it is to do—because the soil will be kept loose and mellow.

To water trees in that condition may sometimes be useful; but we are not free to recommend it very highly. A loamy soil that is much watered, soon becomes hard; the surface is glazed, rendered in a great measure impermeable to the air, and consequently is no longer capable of affording in dry weather the necessary nourishment to the plant. The sources of its fertility are obstructed. This may be better understood by some of our readers, when we state on the authority of *Sir Humphrey Davy*, that a soil in the greatest degree absorbent, exposed to the atmosphere till it becomes dry to the touch, still contains moisture equal to one eight part of its whole weight. This is discoverable by subjecting it to a heat indicated by 300 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer. Now all water not chemically combined, but only *adhering* to parts of the soil, is in constant use in vegetation: and the one-eight part referred to is of this kind. If we estimate common fertile soils however, as containing only one-twelfth part, then in 400 pounds of soil, even when it is dry to the touch, we shall have 33 pounds of water in store for the use of vegetation; and it is particularly worthy of notice that such soils, when deprived of a portion of this by plants, procure a fresh supply *by constantly absorbing water from the atmosphere*, where it exists in the state of vapor. In effect, a good soil is a perpetual fountain, even in dry weather.

From these statements it must be evident that unless the ground is frequently cultivated and kept mellow, so that between its particles the air can pass in, the latter cannot impart the moisture which it holds in solution; but when the soil is freshly broken, minutely divided, and prevented from conglomerating, these invisible springs are preserved in order, and plants that drink from them will long resist the drouth. Let the hoe then, be freely and frequently used.

FRUIT TREES.

Hopes have been cherished this spring, that the canker worms which have made such desolation among our orchards, for some years past, were in some measure destroyed by the late frosts of the season, or by some other cause; but this we believe is not the case—the insects only being later in their operations.

We have heard of a very simple remedy for this case, accidentally discovered, and successfully practised by an individual of this town. It has proved entirely effective in his own garden. It is nothing more or less than taking the burrs, commonly called *cuckold-buttons*, produced by the burdock, and forming two rings or bands round the trunk of the tree a few inches apart. This of course should be done in the fall; and it is easily accomplished, as the burrs readily and closely adhere to each other, and will remain for a year or more. The numerous sharp points or hooks will prevent the ascent of the worm or grub. The individual who has tested it says that he never knew the insects to be able to pass the second barrier. This is a *deposit* subject worthy of consideration, and the heretofore obnoxious burdock should be protected rather than destroyed.

ON THE CURING OF CLOVER.

The common method of curing clover is bad. The object to be attained is, to cure it in the *cheapest* and *best* manner. The common practice of spreading clover from the swath, causes the leaves and blossoms to dry and crumble, ere the haulm or stocks are sufficiently cured. Thus either the finer parts of the hay are lost, or the crop is housed with so much moisture, as to cause it to heat, and often to spoil. Clover should only be spread when it has become wet in the swath and should be gathered again before the leaves dry and crumble. Both these evils may be avoided, and labor saved withal, by curing the grass wholly in the swath and cock. After experiencing the serious disadvantages of the old method, I adopted the one I am about to recommend, and have pursued it satisfactorily ten or a dozen years. My practice has been to leave the clover to wilt in the swath, and when partially dried, either to turn the swaths, or to make grass cocks the same day, so as to secure the dried portions from the dew. That which is not put into cocks the first day, is thus secured the second day, or as soon as it becomes partially dried. These grass cocks are permitted to stand one, two, or three days, according as the weather is, and as the curing process has progressed, when they are opened at nine or ten o'clock on a fair day, the hay turned over between eleven and three, and soon after turning, gathered again for the cart. Thus cured, the hay is perfectly bright and sweet, and hardly a blossom or a leaf wasted. Some care is required in making the cocks. The grass is collected with forks and placed on dry ground, between the swaths, in as small a compass as convenient at the base, say two or three feet in diameter, and rising in a cone to the height of four or five feet.

The advantages of this mode of curing clover are:

1. The labor of spreading from the swath is saved.

2. The labor of the hand rake is abridged, or may be wholly dispensed with, if the horse rake is used to glean the field when the hay is taken off, the forks sufficing to collect it tolerably clean in the cocking process.

3. It prevents in a great measure, injury from dew and rain—for these cocks if rightly constructed, (not by rolling) will sustain a rain of some days—that is, they have done this with me—without heating, or becoming more than superficially wet.

4. Clover hay made in this way may almost invariably be housed in good condition; and if rain falls after the grass is mown, the quality of the hay is infinitely superior to what it would be under the old process of curing.

The *rationale* is this: The outside of the clover parts with much of its moisture while in the

swath, and what is called sweating in cock is merely the passage of moisture remaining in the succulent stocks, to their exterior, and to their leaves and blossoms—it is a diffusion—an equalization of the remaining moisture in the cock. When this has taken place, evaporation is greatly facilitated, and the whole mass acquires a uniform dryness on opening the cocks to the influence of the sun, and winds, if too long an exposure is guarded against. Evaporation progresses in the cocks, after the hay is gathered for the cart, and during the operation of loading and unloading.—*Cultivator.*

From Poulson's Advertiser.

MAMMOTH SYCAMORE TREE.

I HAVE just come from viewing this stupendous vegetable production. It is a *mastodon*, and is really well worth visiting.

This tree was reared on the banks of the Mohawk, in the town of Deerfield, within a mile of the city of Utica, (N. Y.) on land owned by the late venerable Mr. Thomas Sherman. Its dimensions are in its present state, 10 feet high from its base to the commencement of its branches; its circumference 32 feet, and its interior is capable of containing between 40 and 50 common sized persons.

The following is a copy of a letter received from an old and respectable inhabitant, residing in the vicinity of the place from whence the tree was taken to the proprietor.

Deerfield, (N. Y.) March 25th, 1834.

Mr. Stevenson—Dear Sir, It is with pleasure I learn that you are about making a tour of the principal cities of the United States for the purpose of exhibiting that surprising and wonderful phenomenon in nature, the Mammoth Sycamore tree, reared on the northern banks of the Mohawk, in this town, a memorial precious to its inhabitants from many sad and pleasing recollections. It may not be displeasing to you to hear from an old man, and one who was born and bred almost under the shadow of its branches, some incidents relative to its existence. Often in my boyhood have I climbed its topmost height in search of bird's nests, or sat at its base watching the placid stream of the Mohawk as it passed. But these pleasures are fled and seem only as a dream. I re-visit the scenes of my childhood and manhood, but something is wanting—the mighty Mohawk still pursues its devious course, but the companion and shelter of my youthful days has vanished, cut down by the ruthless hand of man. But why should we repine. The incidents, sad and solemn as they are which have taken place under its once benignant shade, has made it a nation's property, and those who could not have the pleasure of visiting it where it once stood in its pristine glory, will be gratified with having it brought to their own doors.

Under this tree have assembled hordes of sanguinary savages, celebrating their infernal orgies over the bodies of our peaceable and defenceless fellow countrymen, not even sparing our women and children. But what rendered it still more dear to us is the circumstance, that the first, the the fast, and firm friend of our country, the young, the gallant Frenchman, the generous, the brave La Fayette, after a fatiguing, laborious, and dangerous march through the then wilderness, which has now become a garden of Eden, reposed under its branches, and partook of his homely fare. It is said while resting here he shed tears of anguish at the heart rending details of his older companions in arms, who had been eye witnesses to the appalling sight of the effect of sword and bayonet of the hostile Briton, and the tomahawk and scalping knife of the still more merciless savage, which had crimsoned this lucid stream with the blood of his adopted countrymen.

And why should our tree of Columbian growth be less celebrated than that of Scotia?

A tree at Ellerslie, in Scotland, nothing in comparison to the size of this, gave shelter to the valorous but unfortunate Wallace, and has since been sought and almost worshipped by those of his countrymen who could reach it.

I am extremely sorry to hear that you intend leaving these shores and crossing the Atlantic with this precious relict of our nation's growth, and it is hoped that you will before your departure, give our citizens an opportunity to view the natural curiosity. Your friend and servant,

THOMAS SHERMAN.

GARLIC.

THE medical properties of garlic are various. In dropsical complaints, asthmas and agues, it is said to have been successfully used. Some instances have occurred, in deafness, of the beneficial effects of wrapping a clove of garlic in muslin and putting it into the ear. As a medicine internally taken, it is usually administered as a bolus, or made into pills. Its smell is considered an infallible remedy against vapors, and as useful in nearly all nervous disorders to which females are subject. An oil is sometimes prepared from garlic, which is so heavy as to sink in water; but the virtues of this pungent vegetable are more perfectly and more readily extracted by spirit of wine than in any other way. A syrup also is made from it.

The juice of garlic is said to be the best and strongest cement that can be adopted for broken glass and china, leaving little or no mark, if used with care. Snails, worms, and the grubs or larvæ of insects, as well as moles and other vermin may be driven away by placing preparations of garlic in or near their haunts.—*Domestic Encyclopedia.*

Asparagus. Among the vegetables at a Horticultural Exhibition in England, were some heads of asparagus forced in four days by hot water.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

AN adjourned meeting of the Mass. Hort. Society was held at their room, on Saturday 28th June, the Vice President presiding—

Voted, That the committee appointed at a former meeting to take into consideration the expediency of an exhibition of Fruits and Flowers the ensuing autumn, be limited to the number of thirty.

The following members were then chosen to complete the committee—*Jacob Tidd, E. Putnam, A. Houghton, jr. E. M. Richards, E. Edwards, J. A. Kenrick, N. Davenport, James Vila, David Fosdick, Thos. Brewer.*

Voted, That a sub-committee of five be appointed, to make proper arrangements, and attend to any business which may come before them—and

E. Vose, Jona. Winship, I. P. Davis, Dr. S. A. Shurtleff, G. W. Pratt—were appointed the committee.

Adjourned to Saturday, July 5th, at 11 o'clock.

CHAS. M. HOVEY, *Sec. pro tem.*

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Horticultural Hall, Saturday, June 28.

Mr. THO. MASON, Charlestown Vineyard—20 varieties Roses, double Carnations, double Ranunculus, Anemonies, with two bouquets of flowers making a variety.

Mr. S. WALKER, Roxbury—Pinks var. Bow's Claudius, Ford's seedling, Major Shaw, Roses var. seedling Roxbury Belle, and a variety of other flowers.

Messrs. HOVEY—Ranunculus, Globe Dahlia, Bouquet of flowers, Delphinium Roses, &c.

Mr. G. C. BARRETT, from Lancaster Garden,—Campanula persica, folia, var. pleno, Campanula medium, var. alba, purpurea, Gladiolus communis, Corronilla varia, Penstemon lævigata, Lamium rugosum, Zeronthemum lucida, Digitalis alba and purpurea; Phlox carnea, sauveolens, and maculata; Anchusa paniculata, Delphinium sinensis, Clematis erecta, Gillea capitata, Centaurea equus of sorts, Pæony fragrans; Tradescantia red, white and blue; double Pinks, Spiria trifoliata Antirrhinums of sorts; Delphinium elatum, grandiflora; Clarkea pulchella, Coreopsis lanceolata.

Mr. A. HOUGHTON, Lynn—variety of flowers.

Mr. SAMUEL POND, Cambridgeport—variety Roses, Pinks and other flowers.

Mr. J. A. KENRICK—variety of roses and other flowers.

Dr. SHURTLEFF, Moss Roses and other specimens.

Messrs. WINSHIPS—Improved seedling Roses, common kinds, and other flowers.

Many other gentlemen exhibited flowers, but as no names were attached the committee were unable to report on them. Those who may hereafter present flowers for exhibition at the Society's rooms, are requested to furnish lists, if they have a desire to have them reported, and the Committee would further respectfully remind the public that the exhibition of all productions for public inspection closes precisely at 12 o'clock, by a general regulation of the society.

By order of the Committee,

JONA. WINSHIP, *Chairman.*

We were much pleased with the appearance of Winship's Seedling roses. The petals were much more numerous and beautiful than in common roses; and afforded a striking comment on a text, from which we have often held forth, to wit: Vegetables as well as animals may be improved indefinitely by renewing from the seed, and propagating from the finest specimens of the best varieties. —*Editor.*

FRUITS EXHIBITED.

Grapes. A basket containing 18 bunches of Muscadine and Sweetwater grapes, full grown and well filled, by Mr. JACOB TIDD of Roxbury.

Strawberries. 5 boxes Keen's Seedlings, 1 do. Mulberry, and a pot containing a plant of Keen's Seedling, with a profusion of fruits, by Mr. THOMAS HASTINGS, East Cambridge.

2 boxes of Royal Scarlet, by Mr. THOMAS MASON, Charlestown Vineyard.

1 box Blush Chili, by Mr. HAMILTON DAVIDSON, Charlestown.

4 boxes Methuen, 1 do. Conical Hautboy, 1 do. Southborough Seedlings, by Messrs. HOVEYS, Cambridgeport.

1 box Keen's Seedlings, and a large dish of fine Downton, by Mr. ELIJAH VOSE, Dorchester.

N. B. The specimens of Strawberries as noted above, were all excellent.

For the Committee, B. V. FRENCH.

From the Genesee Farmer.

HINTS ON PRUNING.

The principal objects of pruning, are to procure a good bole or trunk for timber; to form a head for the protection of fruit; and to subserve the purpose of ornament.

To effect these objects with the least trouble and greatest advantage, upon all non-resinous trees, the following rules are recommended:

1. Begin to prune the tree when it is young.
2. Cut close and smooth to the bole or limb.
3. Cut, when small, the branches which are likely to interfere, or become useless, and which if suffered to remain, will require to be removed at a more advanced period of growth.
4. Do not trim to excess. Let the branches occupy, *at least* a third of the entire height of a tree.
5. Do not prune when the tree bleeds. Where the preceding suggestions are observed, we may add—
6. Prune in the summer.

I proceed to offer my reasons for the rules here recommended, and

First, The food required to nourish the lateral useless branches, will go to increase the diameter and height of the plant, or swell the fruit, if these are judiciously removed. But a main consideration is, that the excision of small branches causes only small wounds, and small wounds speedily heal. The observation of this rule, therefore, facilitates growth, promotes health, and ultimately saves labor.

Secondly, This rule needs very little argument to enforce its propriety, as every observer must have frequently seen and lamented the ruinous effects of an opposite practice. The snags either send out useless spray; or, deprived of the feeble aid of these, they die and rot, and carry disease into the bole, and are thus often the cause of the premature loss of the tree. If cut close, the enlargement of the living wood soon covers the wound. In large branches where the saw must be used, the healing process is greatly facilitated, by paring the cut, particularly the exterior edges, with the pruning knife; and it is a good precaution, before you use the saw, to notch under the intended cut, to prevent tearing the bark when the limb falls. In extirpating sprouts from the roots, and neither they nor those growing from the bole should be suffered long to remain, the like precaution of cutting close should be observed; for which purpose it is necessary first to remove the earth from about the collar, with the spade or other instrument.

Thirdly, The reasons for pruning a tree while young, apply here: It is easier to cut small than large limbs, and the wounds of the former soon heal. But the question presents, what limbs are to be cut? Generally all that are likely to cross each other, all feeble spray, the strongest on the bole, and the weakest in the top; for while the trees are in nursery, I think it serviceable to leave a few scattering laterals upon the bole, and it is beneficial, at all ages, to thin most kinds in the top. Yet the answer to the inquiry will depend principally upon the species of tree, and the design of the planter. If his object be timber, the leading shoot should be feathered up in a spiral form, and all other shoots likely to interfere with its growth be cut away. If the object be fruit, beauty and utility are to be consulted, and these are seldom incompatible in the eyes of a fruit grower, for with him productiveness constitutes beauty. If ornament be the main consideration, no special directions can be given, as the species employed, the location, and the taste and fancy of the planter, will have a controlling influence. The rule for timber trees will not apply to either those destined for fruit or ornament.

In orchard and garden fruit, generally, the endeavor should be to obtain a low and spreading top. When a clean bole is obtained to a sufficient height, say, in the orchard, of seven or eight feet, and in the garden, according to fancy, the leading shoot should be cut in, and three or four more branches left to form the head; which, when the habit of the tree will permit it, should be pruned so as to give it a besom form, or that of a broom divested of its centre. Several advantages arise from this and a more extended form. It admits the air more freely, to mature the fruit and wood; it renders the trees less liable to be blown down; it facilitates the gathering of the fruit, and the pruning of the tree. But its principal advantage consists in its tendency to increase oviparous or fruit buds, and consequently to augment the fruit. A great growth of wood seems to be incompatible with a great crop of fruit, and vice versa. A cow that gives much milk seldom takes on much flesh during the milking season. If the secreted food is converted into milk and fruit, there can be but little reasonable hope of its adding to the flesh of the animal, or the wood of the vegetable. Erect branches produce most wood buds. Straight limbs produce less fruit than those that are curved or crooked. Whatever retards or diminishes the flow of elaborated sap, in a healthy tree, is favorable to the production of fruit. Hence wall trees, whose limbs are trained in the form of a fan, or in a horizontal direction, bear better fruit than those that grow upright as standards. Hence young trees are more apt to show blossoms the first and second year after transplanting, than in the two subsequent years. Pomologists have endeavored to render this law in vegetation subservient to their interests, by adopting artificial means for producing the production of fruit buds. These means consist in ring-barking, transplanting, cutting the roots, training, pruning, &c. The pears in the Caledonian horticultural garden are trained *en quenouille*, that is, the lateral branches are cut in to a short distance of the main stem, and kept so, and the fruit is produced on the spurs growing from these short branches. In the horticultural garden of London, the limbs of the pear are tied down in a drooping position, resembling somewhat in appearance the weeping willow. The vines cultivated at Thomery, celebrated for their superior fruit, are planted 18 inches apart, trained in the form of a T, the top horizontally, and restricted in their growth to four feet from the main stem. In this way a treillance of eight feet long, and eight feet high, is sufficient for five vines, which produce upon an average 320 bunches of fruit. These modes of training have a common object, that of restricting the growth of wood, and producing an increase of fruit. Those who wish to examine the modes of training here spoken of, in detail, are referred to Loudon's Gardener's Magazine.

Fourthly, Leaves are as necessary in the economy of vegetation as roots. The sap must be elaborated in these before it can be transmuted into wood, bark or fruit. A tree cannot thrive therefore, when these organs are deficient or diseased. If sufficient leaves or branches to produce them, are not left to concoct or digest the sap which is propelled from the roots, the tree, to use a modern term, but a just comparison, becomes *dyspeptic*; the vegetable blood is vitiated, the wood loses its texture, and a stunted growth or premature death generally ensues. Hence great precautions should be used against excessive pruning.

Fifthly, To prune when the tree bleeds tends to debilitate, by wasting what is designed as food for the tree. I have known it fatal to the vine. What is called bleeding is the flowing of the sap from wounds, before it has been converted into aliment. This sap flows most freely while the buds are swelling, and until the leaves are fully capable of discharging their office, as is strongly instanced in the maple, birch, &c. Our orchards are generally pruned in March, which is probably the most unfavorable month in the year for this operation.

Sixthly, The advantages of summer pruning are that the tree being then in vigorous growth, the wounds heal speedily; and the sap being concocted and thick, does not flow from the wounds, and thereby impair the health of the plant. Summer pruning should not be performed, however, before July, when the new growth has considerably advanced. It may be well to add, as this suggestion may seem unsound, that summer pruning is recommended by the best authorities. "As a general rule" says Pontney "summer is preferable to winter pruning:" and Sang suspends pruning, "from the beginning of February, to the middle of July, but carries it on during every other month of the year."

In regard to evergreens, which with us are confined principally to resinous trees, it is the general practice of nurserymen, and I think it a judicious one, not to prune them until they have acquired some years growth, and then but sparingly and at long intervals, displacing two or three tiers of the lower branches, every two or three years. Monteith says, "never cut off a branch until it has begun to rot, as the bleeding of a live branch will go far to kill the tree."

The implements employed in pruning, and the manner of using them, are matters of moment. If the operation is commenced when the tree is young, and judiciously followed up, a good knife, a small saw, and a chisel fixed on a six foot handle, to trim the tops and extremities of the branches, are all the tools that are required. A large saw will be occasionally wanted; but an axe or hatchet should never be employed, as they fracture the wood, bruise and tear the bark, and disfigure the tree.

J. BUEL.

Albany, December, 1830.

From the Genesee Farmer.

DIFFERENT BREEDS OF SWINE.

Until lately I had little idea that so great a difference existed in the breed of swine. Last fall when in Albany, I bought of Mr. Bement two beautiful China spotted hogs. The female was in pig to a fine white English boar, sent to Mr. B. by Doctor Hosack; and although young, she produced a fine litter of eight pigs, the finest in shape and proportion that I ever saw. The male pigs I gave away to my agricultural friends in different parts of the country, and the females with their mother, and the China boar I sent this spring to my farm on Grand Island. They have eaten there scarcely anything but grass, and yet all keep too fat for

good breeders, so my farmer says, and lie down nearly all the time, never attempting to get into mischief or causing trouble. When we took possession of the farm, I bought ten "wood hogs," of the man who had occupied the place previously. To be sure they looked scurvy and mean, with long snouts, high thin backs, light quarters and long tails; yet I thought something could be made of them. So at it we went. I ordered the hogs to have all the slops and wash of the family, not a small one, with the skim-milk of several cows; and even my beautiful plump Chinas were turned off to pick their own way for the benefit of these graceless rooters of the woods. Well, we kept the rascals about six weeks, and fed them well, and actually, the more we fed them, the worse they looked; and finally to get rid of the nuisance which their sight occasioned me whenever I visited the farm, and to be free from their mischief, for the Vandals were continually prying about to see what harm they could do when not eating, I agreed with one of my men to put the hogs into a boat and rid the island of them at once, sell them for the most he could get, and give me half the amount. He thought *selling hogs to the halves* a good business, and forthwith despatched them to a neighboring still yard, a worthy receptacle for such a concern.

I actually believe, that with what those ravenous beasts consumed, we can keep thirty of the China breed, well growing, fat, and quiet. They are of good size, will fat to full 400 pounds, and their pork is of most superior quality. I believe them every way superior to the Byfield or Grass breed, being longer bodied and very broad. I intend increasing the breed as rapidly as possible from my own stock, and keeping no other, unless to improve by an occasional cross from abroad, to keep up good blood and constitution. Yet strange to say, although my China boar is pronounced by excellent judges the most perfect animal of the kind they ever saw, he was kept through the last fall and winter in town by a neighbor of mine, and did not earn his keeping. So much encouragement for procuring fine animals to improve the stock of the country. I however obtained the animals for my own use, and their superior quality abundantly pays for their extra expense in purchase.

Neat Stock. We found on Grand Island among the settlers, a little breed of cattle, very hardy and active, that were accustomed to full feeding in the summers on the abundant grass and herbage of the island, and during winter starved off their flesh to pretty sorry dimensions by the return of spring. I have bought a number of these little cows, say fifteen or twenty. They are mostly excellent milkers, tolerably shaped, and may be much improved by crosses of the finer breeds. I have also purchased several of the best cows to be found in the neighboring country, and intend making a thorough trial in breeding. My improved Short Horn bull is at one farm, and the Devon at another, and we have about thirty cows in calf to the first, and twenty to the latter. I have also three Devon cows of the best blood to be found, and intend if time and opportunity offers, to make some regular comparisons of the expense of keeping, quantity of provisions consumed, and the relative profits for dairy and beef of the two breeds and their crosses. Both appear well. But to my eye the improved Short Horn bears the palm. His splendid stately figure, noble carriage, great size and fine beautiful limbs, show much in his favor; while the compact roundness and solidity, deep mahogany color, and beautiful form of the little Devons, have much to commend them also. In fact, both breeds are good for different purposes, and cannot be too highly esteemed; yet I am free to say that further observation inclines me to prefer the improved Short Horns for a general stock.

Cattle in our neighborhood have sometimes died of the bloody murrain, supposed to be caused by sucking in leeches when drinking. We have as yet lost none. I have had constructed some heavy plank troughs, 12 or 15 feet long, and fastened on to heavy wooden blocks, to prevent being upset, for the use of the cattle. In these a coating of tar has been poured over the bottom, and sulphur and alum sprinkled on; then a considerable quantity of salt, so that the cattle can lick it up at their pleasure. Cattle will never eat more salt than they want, and the other articles serve as preventives to disease. Many people only salt their cattle occasionally. But this is apt to be neglected, and cattle get altogether too little, and cannot be kept perfectly healthy without *enough* of it. It also seems to keep them about home, and attaches them to the yard, and makes them docile, affectionate, and easy to manage. All domestic animals have good feelings and dispositions if kindly treated, and much of the sullenness and vice in which they sometimes indulge, arises from bad treatment in the first instance by their keepers. These matters should be well taken into account by every farmer and breeder of stock. Not only humanity, but economy and good thrift requires it. ULMUS.

IMPROVED SYSTEM OF BEE MANAGEMENT.

THERE is no branch of rural economy connected with more agreeable associations than that of bee management. The proverbially industrious habits of the insect, and its extreme ingenuity in the construction of its domicil, and the disposition of its treasures, are such as to excite the admiration of the most unobservant. The common necessity of destroying the stock in order to obtain the produce of their labors, has been always matter of regret. Many plans have been hitherto devised for the purpose of obtaining the honey without the destruction of the bees. But they have only been attended with partial success. The object has, however, been latterly and more perfectly attained by Mr. Nutt, a practical apiarian of Lincolnshire whose system of management has given this branch of rural economy an importance and value of which it was not before considered susceptible, both in the greater productiveness of the bees, and the much superior quality of the honey.

The first part of Mr. Nutt's plan of operation is to have the hive, into which the stock is introduced, untouched. When it is filled with honey, (the contents of which are to be reserved for the use of the bees,) the capacity of the hive is increased by the addition of another box to the side communicating with the hive by apertures, which give free admission to the bees in all parts of the box.

The next important object in Mr. Nutt's system is to ensure a regular and uniform temperature in this portion of the hive, without diminishing the temperature of that which contains the stock. The ventilation necessary for this purpose is effected by the means of a perforated tin tube, extending down to a considerable distance from the top into the hive, and connected with an aperture at the bottom, which may be partly or wholly closed by a tin slide, thus modifying the circulation of the air and consequent degree of temperature. The temperature of this side box, which is indicated by a thermometer introduced into the tube, ought to be 70 deg. which is the natural temperature of the working hive; but in that which contains the stock, a temperature of 90 deg. is necessary, as well for the incubation of the queen bee, as the maturity of the young. The parent hive is, then, as well the residence of the queen bee as the nursery of the young, whilst the side boxes are but additional storehouses for the reception of the superfluous honey, which may be taken away without impoverishing the stock, or robbing them of their winter sustenance.

When the thermometer placed on the side box rapidly rises to 90 or 100 deg. the necessity of again providing the bees with fresh room is indicated; and this is effected by establishing another box on the opposite side of the hive. The bees, finding an increase of room, will readily recommence their labors in this new apartment.

Then follows, in Mr. Nutt's system, the operation of separating the bees from this second hive. This is effected by the ventilator, by which the internal temperature of the hive may be reduced to that of the external atmosphere; and when on the approach of night, the bees, recoiling from the cool air, go back into the middle box, the connexion between the two may be closed, and the full hive withdrawn, without the imprisonment or destruction of a single laborer. The same arrangements are again renewed, as the bees continue their successful labors. In this system, no provision is made for swarming, which cannot occur under this arrangement, the emigration of a part of the stock being only occasioned by a want of room in which the bees may pursue their labors.

The honey furnished under this system of management is found to be far superior both in quality and quantity to that obtained under any other arrangements. The honey and wax are as white as refined sugar. This superiority in quality it owes as well to the modified temperature at which the bees secrete their products, as to its total exemption from all extraneous animal and vegetable matters, and in particular from the pollen or bee-bread, which is taken in considerable quantities into the stock-hive for the support of the young. This superiority of the honey is only equalled by the quantity of the supply; the usual annual supply from one stock is about one hundred weight of honey; whilst, in the course of one season, Mr. Nutt has procured the large quantity of 296 lbs. This increase in quantity is owing to the excellent disposition of the arrangements, by which the industrious efforts of the bees are never retarded, nor their strength weakened at the time when the fruits and flowers abound from which their treasures are obtained.—*New Bedford Courier.*

MARLE

—Is usually found at a depth of from one to three feet, and may be known by the effervescence it occasions when dropped in vinegar or other strong acid—a load of even the weakest kind well mixed with the black bog dirt found above it, is more efficacious manure than two loads of common barn-dung. Having little or no effect when first applied to wheat and rye, by afterwards covering the ground with a thick growth of white clover, it is rendered fit for producing largely of those crops.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 2, 1834.

FARMER'S WORK.

Preservation of new made Hay. It has been recommended by some agriculturists, in housing new made clover hay, especially if it happen not to be thoroughly dry, to mix layers of the hay, while depositing it in the mow, with layers of straw reserved for that purpose. In this way the strength of the clover is absorbed by the straw, which cattle will eat greedily, when thus managed. Another way to preserve clover, or indeed any other kind of grass is to salt it, when stowed away in the mow. From 4 to 8 quarts to the ton is recommended, to be scattered, layer after layer as evenly as possible, so as to impregnate the whole mass.

Saving Seeds. Gather seeds of all the sorts, which you intend to sell or to sow from the finest, fairest and most fruitful specimens of the plants on which the seeds grew. It is a fact of much importance to be known and practised on by every cultivator, that vegetables as well as animals may be improved by propagating from the best individuals. Some have found their account in culling their seed wheat from fine plants before harvesting the general crop.

Manure from Swine. It is a good plan to keep even your hogs at work lazy as they are, they will establish a manure manufactory, if you will furnish the stock and fixtures, and charge nothing for their labor or time. The raw material may consist of brakes from swamps, weeds from fields and gardens, turf, scrapings of ditches and other refuse matter, which you had better make over to your swine, and cart to their pens, than keep on hand.

Fallen Fruit. It will be consonant with the best rules of rural economy for every farmer, gardener and orchardist to gather all his fallen and decaying fruit, as well as such as being set too thick should be picked in part, in order to make room for the remainder. These you will boil with a little Indian meal, oats, refuse rice, or other farinaceous substance. The fruit will be the more valuable as diet for hogs for having been boiled, and the worms [curculiones] which it generally contains when fallen or decayed are thus sure to be destroyed.

Pastures and Cattle. Plaster or live ashes, sown upon pasture grounds will not only repay a handsome profit by increasing the value of feed by bringing in the finer grasses, such as white clover, &c. but will greatly improve the soil for any succeeding crop. It will not be correct husbandry, when you have turned your cattle to grass to overlook or neglect them. It will be well to see every animal every day; and take care to keep salt always within their reach. We apprehend that farmers often suffer by their negligence in this particular. Good water is likewise a great accommodation in pastures. "Water," says a writer for the American Farmer, "must always be within the reach of all animals at all times, and that of the purest quality. Some farmers, having no running water in their pastures, give their cattle water twice or thrice a day by driving them to a spring or pump, or stream. They may want water at these times, and may not, just as it happens; but they certainly do not get it at all times when they do want it. Of this we can judge by ourselves. Who could possibly do with water only at certain times, and these times always the same? With the human species this would be insupportble. It is the same with all animals, and the whole benefit of water depends upon its being taken when the stomach calls for it. Water, of all substances that contribute to the support and nurture of animal life and health, is least capable of being regulated in its administration by times and seasons. Animals that have free access to salt require water oftener than those which have no salt; but those that are salted irregularly require constant access to water more than any others, as their thirst is fitful in proportion to the irregularity of their salting.

"Let those who have been careless in this matter try the experiment of giving salt, regularly and plentifully every other day, with constant access to pure water, and the improved condition of their stock in one month, will induce them to continue the practice hereafter. They will never again, see their cattle licking one another, and filling their stomachs with 'witch balls.'"

Some writers, however, deny the necessity of water in pastures for some sorts of stock. Dr. Deane observed that "sheep, calves and horses, unless they are worked, it is said require no water in their pastures. The want of water induces them to feed in the night, when the dew is on, and the grass the more nutritious. Cows, however, want pure water." This want of coincidence in opinion among the sages of agriculture deserves consideration, and it were well if the matter were decided by the test of experiment.

We have before stated, page 382, that a mixture of salt with unleached ashes, in the proportion of one quart of fine salt to one-half bushel of ashes, and placed where cattle and sheep can have access to it, was recommended by a practical farmer; but it is sometimes useful to give line upon line.

Hay-making. Make as much of your hay as is practicable in the early part of the season, as there is at that time a greater probability of your being favored with fair weather. The *Farmer's Guide* asserts that "it has been found by actual observation, for a number of years, that on an average more rain falls in summer after the 15th or 20th of July than before." "Grass" says Mr. Goodsell in his Farmer "after it is mown in wet weather is not materially injured, although it does not dry for some days, provided it is often turned over to prevent its turning white. The loss of nutritive matter does not correspond to its change of color. Timothy (herds grass) cut late, or after the seed has come to its full size, does not look as green as when cut in flower, and yet contains more nutritive matter, and is preferred by most kinds of stock."

How to preserve Peas against drought. In an article written by the conductor of Loudon's Magazine, entitled *Notes on Gardens*, &c. we find the following passage. "We were struck with the great breadth devoted to late peas, which looked so remarkably well that, considering the extraordinary dryness of the season, we could not help asking Mr. Oldacre (the gardener) if he had any particular method of watering them? His answer was, that he never watered them at all after they were above ground. He sowed them in the bottom of drills 6 inches deep, filled the drill half full of soil, and then gave them such a thorough soaking of water as to saturate all the soil under and about the seed. After this he fills in the remainder of the earth; and the whole compartments being now dry in appearance, he rolls it quite smooth with a heavy roller, and gives no other culture of any kind till the peas are fit to stick.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

The Crops. Owing to the May rains the wheat fields present a more luxuriant appearance than at this period in any of the last eight years, and having thoroughly covered the ground, will prevent the rays of the sun from extracting the moisture from the root. Unless injured by mildew or some other accidental cause, wheat promises to be unusually abundant; but other crops are all in too backward a state to form an opinion of them, except pasture and meadow, which give promise of abundance, and will be excellent unless parched by hot and dry weather. If the farmers would manure their meadow lands slightly—plough the ground intended for spring crops in the fall, and plant earlier, they would run much less risk from dry summers and early frosts than they do according to their present system; they would also have weightier crops and of a better quality. Fall ploughing is quite as necessary to spring crops as summer fallowing is to fall wheat.—*Hamilton Mercury.*

Shocking Occurrence. The Norristown Herald states, that on Friday last, a daughter of Mr B. Hoffman, near the Broad Axe tavern, of Montgomery county, who was subject to spasmodic attacks, unfortunately while engaged in feeding some hogs, fell into the pen and was partly devoured by the ravenous beasts. When found life was extinct.

Longevity. A few days since, says the Gloucester Telegraph, some gentlemen called to see Mr. Pew, of this town, who will be one hundred and two years old the third of August next, but were not successful as he was engaged in hoeing, some distance from home.

Muzzling Dogs. The Select and Common Councils of Philadelphia, after due deliberation, have passed a new ordinance for the more secure fastening of dogs' mouths. It provides that after the first of July next, instead of the leather strap, now used, all dogs shall be muzzled with a substantial wire basket, placed so as effectually to enclose the mouth, and prevent snapping and biting.

A beautiful specimen of fine cloth, made from the fibres of the leaves of the pine apple, from Manilla, resembling the finest linen cambric, was presented by Miss Eliza Schreoder, at the late Horticultural Exhibition in Baltimore.

Recruiting Grass Land. We copy from the New England Farmer a communication from Mr. William Clark, jr. of this town, detailing his method of laying down land to grass. We have recently examined two pieces of grass, sown by him the last season among corn and not noticed in his communication. Both will yield good crops, but the grass on the upland piece is superior to that in the meadow. The upland, an old, worn-out sandy field, has on it one of the most luxuriant crops of clover and herdsgrass that we have seen this season. Whatever others may think of Mr. Clark's experiments, it is certain that they have been profitable to him.—*Hampshire Gazette.*

Clover Seed in Oak Casks. In this country we believe most of the clover seed sent to market is in casks made of oak. This wood injures the color of the seed, giving it a dull brown appearance, resembling old English seed. In England all kinds of clovers are kept in sacks made of hemp. Farmers would, therefore, do well to send their clovers in bags.—*N. Y. Farmer.*

A woman was frozen to death in Scoharie co. N. Y. on Thursday, 15th of May. She was going from one dwelling to another, during the snow storm, became chilled, stopped on the road, and perished.

See to your Wells. Parents, if you wish to preserve the health of your families, immediately appoint a day for the purpose of thoroughly cleansing your wells, as you will not only add to the flavor of the water, but prevent many of those contagious disorders that rage at the coming season of the year. I have recently consulted an experienced and candid Physician, who gave it as his opinion, that a strict attention to the cleansing of wells would serve as a preventive to a large proportion of the disorders which are common to the autumnal months. He gave me an example of the inattention of people to this important subject. He said, being called to examine a patient in a family of high respectability, he was persuaded that the complaint originated from using stagnant water. By his request, the well was cleaned out, when behold the skeletons of one cat and five toads were among the filth that was taken out of the well. He gave me other satisfactory evidence of the correctness of his opinion. I advise all who have not already done it, to cleanse their wells.—*Worcester Spy.*

Some ladies in Illinois have formed a butter society, for the purpose of encouraging the manufacture of good butter.

A Mammoth Trout.—Gen. Cadwallader and lady of Philadelphia, being on a visit to Bethlehem, Pa. Mr. G. H. Goudie presented to Mr. Ziegler, of the Eagle Hotel, one of the largest brook trout perhaps ever known in this county, which was served up in his best style, at a dinner last Monday to the General and lady, and a party of ladies and gentlemen of Bethlehem, Pa. The trout measured 22 inches in length, 19 inches in circumference, and weighed 7 1-8 lbs. It was raised by Mr. Jacob Schneider of the Lehigh Water Gap, who had kept it for the last six years in a trough in the second story of his house. We understand Mr. C. of Bethlehem has about 400 fine trout yet in his front house, measuring from 10 to 17 inches in length.—*Easton Sentinel.*

ISLAND IN THE WINNEPISEOGEE LAKE FOR SALE.

Will be sold at public auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the seventeenth day of July (unless previously disposed of at private sale,) the Island in Winnepiseogee Lake known as MERINO ISLAND.

This island is situated within the limits of Tuftonborough, N. H. about 35 miles from Concord, and one quarter of a mile from the mainland. It contains between five and six hundred acres, and is admirably calculated for a sheep and dairy farm, for which it has for several years past been very successfully cultivated. It is in two parts, connected by a neck two rods wide. One part (of which about one half is cleared, and the other in forest) contains the pasture, nearly 300 acres in extent, of very high and sweet feed—the other part, about 200 acres, (of which two thirds are cleared.) contains all the buildings, which are extensive and very convenient, having all been erected by the present proprietor within ten years. There is a comfortable farm house, of 48 by 24 feet; a barn 80 by 40, with a shed up to the eaves on three sides, of 15 feet wide for sheep; another barn of 50 by 30 feet for cattle and horses; a dairy and cheese house, with ice house connected; corn-barn, and wind-mill, nearly new.

At the same time and place, will be sold the STOCK now upon the island, consisting of about 500 Sheep and Lambs, of the best merino and Saxony blood; an imported Bull (full blood North Devon); about 30 Cows and Heifers, chiefly of the Alderney and Durham breeds; a yoke of Oxen, and two yoke of Steers. The horned stock are all very superior animals, and the butter and cheese from this dairy has commanded the highest prices in Boston for the last three years.

Also, two MARES, four and five years old, sired by Barefoot, of much promise; one other Mare;—also the Swine—and all the Farming Tools.

☞The Steamboat leaves Alton on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and Centre Harbor on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and will land passengers on the island.

For terms and conditions of sale, apply to PRESCOTT & DERBY, No. 16 Court st. Boston, and for view of the premises to Capt. PILSBURY, on the island. jy 2

TURNIP SEED.

For Sale at the N. E. Seed Store, 51 and 52 North Market street, Early Dutch Turnip, Early Garden Stone ditto, Yellow Stone do.; White Flat Winter do.; Long Yellow French do.; Yellow Aberdeen do; Ruta Bagn do.

The two last are excellent kinds for Cattle. je 18

FRUIT TREES.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, ROSES, FLOWERING PLANTS, &c. NURSERY of WILLIAM KENRICK in NEWTON, 5½ *miles from Boston by the City Mills, and* ¼ *a mile from the Worcester Rail Road.*

A rare collection of Fruit trees, Trees and shrubs of ornament, Roses, Dahlias, &c. This Nursery now covers compactly, the most part of 18 acres; and includes of Trees and plants in different stages of growth, from two to three hundred thousand. Of *new celebrated Pears alone*, 150 kinds, a part of which having been already proved in our climate, are especially recommenced. Of Peaches, a Capital Collection, for extensive numbers and fine kinds—Apples—Cherries—Plums—Nectarines—Apricots—Almonds—Quinces—Grape Vines—Currants—Raspberries—Gooseberries—Strawberries—Figs, &c.—Selections from the best varieties known.

MORUS MULTICAULIS, OR NEW CHINESE MULBERRY, so celebrated for the food of silkworms.

Of ROSES. A superb collection of from 300 to 400 hardy and China varieties; from numerous importations, and first rate sources. White Flowering Horse Chesnuts, Weeping Willows, Catalpas, Mountain Ash, Silver Firs, Venetian Sumach, Altheas, Honeysuckles, Azaleas, &c. &c.—in all, of Ornamental trees, and shrubs, 650 varieties. Of Herbaceous flowering Plants, 360 choice varieties, including the finest kinds of Pæonies, and 100 splendid varieties of Double Dahlias.

Gentlemen are invited to forward their orders early in Autumn, being an excellent season for transplanting. Address to WILLIAM KENRICK, NEWTON. Trees, &c. delivered in Boston free of charge for transportation, and suitably packed, and from thence when ordered duly forwarded, by land or sea. Or orders will receive the same attention if left with GEO. C. BARRETT, who is agent, at his seed store and New England Farmer Office, Nos. 51 & 52, North Market Street, Boston. Catalogues gratis on application. Je 25

DISHLEY, OR NEW LEICESTER SHEEP.

Two Rams and one Ewe, with her Ewe Lamb of four months old, of the pure breed as above—were imported from England last year from one of the most celebrated flocks, superior as a *large mutton breed*, and also very heavy fleeces of long combing or worsted wool.

Also, a very fine, 3 year old Bull, 3-4 blood Durham Short Horn.

Apply to JOHN PRINCE.

Jamaica Plains, June 25th, 1834.

GRINDSTONES ON FRICTION ROLLERS.

Grindstones of different sizes hung on Friction Rollers and moved with a treader, is found to be a great improvement on the mode of hanging grindstones, the ease with which they move upon the rollers renders them very easy to turn with the foot, by which the labor of one man is saved and the person in the act of grinding can govern the stone more to his mind by having the complete control of his work.

The above Stones may be found of a very superior kind, and hung completely as above described at the Agricultural Warehouse, 51 & 52 North Market street. je 18

BRASS SYRINGES.

Just received at the Agricultural Warehouse, a good assortment of Willis's improved Brass SYRINGES for Green Houses, Grape Vines, &c. &c.—see Complete Farmer, page 345.

je 4 J. R. NEWELL.

ZINC WARE.

Just received, a further supply of Zinc Milk Pans, Kettles and deep Bake Pans, and for sale at the Agricultural Ware-House, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street.

The manufacturers of this article having closed their works, no more of them can be procured at present.—and as the season is at hand when these are most wanted, and as they are found on trial to produce a great increase of Milk, they are highly recommended to the public as one of the improvements of the day. my 14

BOX PLANTS.

From Seven Hundred to One Thousand Yards of Prime BOX in good order for Planting. To be taken up at any time when ordered. Orders may be left with GEO. C. BARRETT, New England Farmer Office, or apply to THOMAS MASON, Charlestown Vineyard. It may be had on fair terms by the Yard or Hundred. m 7

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER.

RECEIVED this week direct from Holland 1000 lbs. superior White CLOVER, warranted free from any kind of foul seed and at least worth one third more than American. This will be found an excellent Grass for Pasture land, &c.

a16 GEO. C. BARRETT, New England Seed Store.

SEEDS.

Just received direct from Holland, a large assortment of CABBAGE SEEDS, in small and large quantities. These are from a House upon which the utmost reliance can be placed, and the quality of Dutch Seed is found superior.

a 30 GEO. C. BARRETT.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, russets,	barrel	2 75	3 00
BEANS, white,	bushel	2 00	2 12
BEEF, mess, (new)	barrel	10 00	
Cargo, No. 1	"	7 50	7 75
prime,	"	6 00	6 25
BEESWAX, (American)	pound	18	22
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	"	12	14
CRANBERRIES,	bushel	3 00	3 25
CHEESE, new milk,	"	8	9
skimmed milk,	"	3½	5
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"	40	45
southern, geese,	"	35	40
FLAX, American,	pound	9	10
FLAXSEED,	bushel	1 37	1 62
FLOUR, Genesee, cash.	barrel	5 00	5 25
Baltimore, Howard str. new	"	5 37	
Baltimore, wharf,		5 25	5 50
Alexandria,	"	5 25	5 37
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	73	75
southern yellow,	"	70	71
white,	"	69	70
Rye, (scarce) Northern,	"	65	75
Barley,	"	60	65
Oats, Northern, (prime)	"	40	43
HAY, best English,	ton	20 00	21 00
Eastern screwed,	"	12 00	13 00
Hard pressed,	"	13 00	15 09
HONEY,	gallon	36	46
HOPS, 1st quality	pound	9	12
2d quality	"	7	8
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	pound	8	8½
Southern, 1st sort,	"	7	7½
LEATHER, Slaughter, sole,	"	17	18
" upper,	lb.	10	12
Dry Hide, sole.	pound	15	17
" upper,	lb.	18	20
Philadelphia, sole,	pound	21	23
Baltimore, sole,	"	22	24
LIME, best sort	cask	85	90
PORK, Mass. inspec., extra clear,	barrel	17 00	18 00
Navy, Mess,	"	10 00	13 50
Bone, middlings,	"		
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 37	2 50
Red Top, northern, (none)	"		
Red Clover, northern,	pound	7	8
White Dutch Honeysuckle	"	28	33
TALLOW, tried,	cwt	7 00	7 50
WOOL, prime or Saxony Fleeces,	pound	58	62
American, full blood, washed	"	50	55
do. 3-4ths do.	"	45	50
do. 1-2 do.	"	37	42
do. 1-4 and common	"	30	35
Native washed,	"	38	40
Northern pulled. Pulled superfine,	"	50	55
Northern pulled. 1st Lambs,	"	43	46
Northern pulled. 2d "	"	30	35
Northern pulled. 3d "	"	25	28
Northern pulled. 1st Spinning,		45	48

Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	9½	10
southern,	"	8	9
PORK, whole hogs,	"	6½	7
POULTRY, (uncertain)	"		
BUTTER, (tub)	"	12	14
lump, new,	"	18	20
EGGS,	dozen	14	15
POTATOES,	bushel	28	33
CIDER, (according to quality,)	barrel	2 00	3 00

Faneuil Hall Vegetable Market, July 2, 1834.

Radishes, 3 cents—New Onions, 4 cents—Turnips, 6 cents—Lettuce, 3 cents—Cucumbers, from 12 to 17 cts apiece—Peas, $1 a bushel—Early York Cabbages, 75 cents per doz. or 6¼ cts. apiece—Carrots, 6 cents a bunch—Beets, 10 cents—Strawberries, from 25 to 37½ cents a box—Gooseberries, 12½ cts. a quart—Cherries, 12½ to 25 cts pr quart—Rhubarb Stalk, 8 cts pr lb.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, June 30, 1834.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day, 242 Beef Cattle, 20 cows and calves, and 2940 sheep;

PRICES. *Beef Cattle*—Last week's prices were fully supported, about 70 Beef Cattle were from the neighborhood of Buffalo, N. Y. We quote prime at 6; good at 5 25 a 5 75; thin at 4 50 a 5.

Cows and Calves—Sales were effected at 19, 20, 23, 25, 23, 28½, 30, and $36.

Sheep—Dull. We noticed lots (most of which were Lambs) taken at 1 42, 1 50, 1 71, 1 88 and $2; also lots with a larger proportion of old Sheep, taken at 2 25, 2 33 and $2 50.

Swine—None at Market.

MISCELLANY.

From the Portsmouth Journal.

TO AN EARLY ROSE.

Say—beautiful mingling of water, and dust,
How?—where was thy fair form hid?
When the branch that now bears thee, in fondness up,
By the wintry blast was laid.

Wert thou there, in the bark of that wither'd thing?
Or down in the frozen earth?
Or did part of thee lay in a wreath of snow,
Which could boast of a cloudlet's birth?

Wherever—sweet child of the elements,
A lesson of truth thou dost bring;
For much that seems dross to the human eye,
May up into glory spring.

But thou hast been nought save a simple bud,
Through stormy, and sunny days—
Now, thy tunic of green on thy stem is cast,
And thou art all fragrance, and grace.

So I—if unsear'd by the world's bright sun,
And firm by its tempests driven;
Shall throw off my vestment of changing dust,
And bloom like thee, Rose, in Heaven. S.

REMARK OF SIR HUMPHREY DAVY.

There appears nothing more accidental than the sex of an infant, yet take any great city or any great province, and you will find that the relation of males and females is unalterable. Again, a part of the pure air of the atmosphere is continually consumed in combustion and respiration; living vegetables emit this principle during their growth; nothing appears more accidental than the proportion of vegetable to animal life on the surface of the earth, yet they are perfectly equivalent; and the sexes, like the constitution of the atmosphere, depends upon the same unerring intelligence.

BURYING ALIVE.

We have been furnished by a French gentleman, with whom we happened to converse a few days ago, on the subject to which it refers, with the following facts collected from medical history. They are painfully interesting, yet proper to be known, in order to prevent if possible their recurrence. Premature interments may take place in this country as probably as elsewhere. Physical orginization is nearly the same throughout the whole of the human family; and we can conceive of no self upbraiding more deep or bitter than that which must be felt from the consciousness that a dear departed one had terminated life—not by the ordinary course of mortality, but by an unnecessary, premature consignment to the grave.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

"The diseases in which a partial and momentary suspension of life most often manifests itself, are asphyxia, hysterics, lethargy, hypochondria, convulsions, syncope, catalepsis, excessive loss of blood, tetanus, apoplexy, epilepsy, and ecstacy.

Among many cases which have been recorded the following are particularly striking:

Chancellor Bacon relates that Dr. Scott, nicknamed the 'subtle,' was buried alive at Cologne, and that recovering from his apparent death, he gnawed his hands, and broke his head in his tomb.

At Toulouse a lady having been buried in the church of the Capuchin friars with a diamond ring on her finger, a servant entered the vault to steal the ring; and as the finger was swelled and the ring could not come off, he began cutting the finger; but on hearing a loud shriek from the deceased the thief fell senseless. At the time of the morning prayers, the monks having heard some groans, found the lady alive and the servant dead. Thus death had his prey—there was but a change of victims.

A street porter in Paris having died at the Hotel Dieu, was carried with the other dead into the same grave. Recovering his senses towards 11 at night, he tore open his winding sheet, made his way to his house, knocked at the door, which was not opened to him without some difficulty, and took possession of his lodgings.

In 1756, a woman in Paris was thought to be dead, and the body put on some straw with a taper at the feet. Some young men who sat up round the corpse, in a frolic overturned the taper which set the straw on fire. The deceased whose body the flames now reached, uttered a piercing shriek. Timely assistance was rendered, and she was so well recovered that after her resurrection she became the mother of several children.

On the 21st of November, 1763, the Abbe Prevot, well known for his literary productions, was taken with an apoplectic fit as he was travelling through the forest of Chantilly. Being supposed dead, he was carried to the house of the Mayor of the village, and the magistrate directed a post-mortem examination to be commenced. A piercing shriek uttered by the unfortunate man, proved that he was alive. He however, soon expired under the scalpel.

Dr. Devaux, a surgeon of St. Come hospital in Paris, had a maid servant, who had three times been carried to burial. She did not recover her senses the last time until they were lowering the coffin into the grave. That woman having died anew, she was kept six days, lest they should have to bring her back a fourth time.

A Mr. Rousseau of Rouen, had married a young lady of fourteen, whom he left in perfect health at his starting on a short journey. After a few days he heard that unless he returned immediately he would find his wife buried. On reaching home he found the funeral ready. In an agony of grief he had the coffin removed to his room and unscrewed. He placed the body upon the bed, and ordered twenty-five incisions to be made on it. At the twenty-sixth, probably deeper than the others, the deceased exclaimed, "how severely you hurt me!" Medical assistance was immediately given. The lady had afterwards twenty-six children.

The wife of Mr. Duhamel, a celebrated lawyer, having been supposed dead for twenty-four hours, the body was placed on a table for the purpose of preparing it for burial. Her husband strongly opposed it, not believing her dead. To ascertain it, and knowing she was very fond of the cymbal, and the tunes which cymbal players sing, he had one called. Upon hearing the instrument and the voice, the deceased recovered motion and speech. She survived her apparent death forty years.

Andre Vesale, first physician to Charles V. and Philip II. after attending a Spanish grandee thought him dead; and having obtained leave to examine the body, he had scarcely thrust the bistoury into it and opened the chest, when he perceived that the heart palpitated. The relatives of the deceased prosecuted him as guilty of murder, and the inquisitor as guilty of profaneness. Through the intercession of the king he obtained to be merely condemned to a pilgrimage to the Holy Land.

In the sitting of the Royal Academy of Medicine in 1827, M. Chantournelle read a paper on the danger of hasty inhumations. This led to a discussion in which M. Desgenettes stated that he had heard from M. Thouret, who had superintended the removal of the human remains of the cemetery and the charnel house Des Innocens, that many skeletons had been found in positions showing that the individuals had moved after their inhumation. M. Thouret had been so much struck with this, that he had inserted in his will an article relating to his own interment.

HOUSE FOUND IN A BOG.

At a recent meeting of the Society of Antiquarians, Mr. Mudge commenced a description of an ancient house, discovered in Drum Relin Bog, in the parish of Inver, Co. of Donegal. It was formed of rough oak logs and planks, the mortices being apparently more bruised than cut, as if with a stone chisel and an instrument of that description was in fact found in the house. Any conjecture as to the age of this building must be extremely difficult, if not impossible. It appeared to have been overwhelmed by some sudden calamity, and probably the bog turf has grown considerably over it, the top of the roof being about sixteen feet below the level of the surface.—*Dublin paper.*

To Cure a Sprained Ancle pour on frequently a stream of salt water from the nose of a coffee pot held up at arm's length.

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS.

An excellent collection of Garden and Flower Seeds of very best quality, in papers of 6¼ cents each, constantly on hand and for sale at New England Seed Store of
GEO. C. BARRETT.

DAMAGED BISHOPS LAWN AND MUSLINS.

ELIAB STONE BREWER, at No. 414 Washington Street, will open for sale this day,
1 Case wet (but not damaged) Bishops Lawn.
1 do. do. do. Book Muslin.
Also, 1 do. Superfine 6-4 Cambric Dimoties, which will be offered by the Piece at 25 per cent. less than cost of importation. m 14

STRAW CARPETING.

ELIAB STONE BREWER, No. 414 Washington street, has received a lot of 106 pieces superior straw carpeting white and fancy checks, 5-4, 6-4, and 7-4 widths, which he will sell by the piece or yard at very low prices. Also, Canton Straw table matts. istf. a 16.

COMPLETE SET OF THE FARMER.

One complete set of 11 Volumes of the New England Farmer bound in excellent style. For sale at the Farmer Office. This will be found to make a valuable Library for an Agriculturist.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at $3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

☞ No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

AGENTS.

New York—G. Thoreurn & Sons, 67 Liberty-street.
Albany—Wm. Thorburn, 347 Market-street.
Philadelphia—D. & C. Landreth, 85 Chesnut-street.
Baltimore—I. I. Hitchcock, Publisher of American Farmer.
Cincinnati—S. C. Parkhurst, 23 Lower Market-street.
Flushing, N. Y.—Wm. Prince & Sons, Prop. Lin. Bot. Gar.
Middlebury, Vt.—Wight Chapman, Merchant.
Hartford—Goodwin & Co. Booksellers.
Newburyport—Ebenezer Stedman, Bookseller.
Portsmouth, N. H.—J. W. Foster, Bookseller.
Augusta, Me.—Willard Snell, Druggist.
Woodstock, Vt.—J. A. Pratt.
Portland, Me.—Colman, Holden & Co. Booksellers.
Bangor, Me.—Wm. Mann, Druggist.
Halifax, N. S.—P. J. Holland, Esq. Editor of Recorder.
St. Louis—Geo. Holton.

Printed for Geo. C. Barrett by Ford & Damrell, who execute every description of *Book and Fancy Printing* in good style, and with promptness. Orders for printing may be left with Geo. C. Barrett, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52, North Market Street.